HE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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We solicit the aid of our friends in extend- r circulation.

ORTHERN NEWS

DAVIS NOT BE TRIED BY MILITARY COURT

SEWARD'S SUCCESSOR.

DICK TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENT.

&c., &c., &c.

Davis not to be Tried by a Military Commission.

[Special to the New York News.]

resident Johnson has decided that Mr. Davis l not be tried by a Military Commission, not- standing he has been persistently urged to course by the Radicals who thirst for more d. And it is, moreover almost certain he eventually be permitted to leave the country.

The Successor of Mr. Seward.

r. Seward will probably leave the Cabinet at arly day. In that event, Hon. Preston King be his successor.

The Monroe Doctrine.

If Mr. Seward remains in office, it will be for the purpose of carrying out the Monroe doctrine, as applied to Mexico. He is determined that Maximilian shall be expelled from that country, no matter at what cost. I have reason to believe that our Minister at the Court of France has been instructed to say that the United States will adhere to its traditional policy, and that its people will not tolerate a monarchy founded, as it is, on the ruins of a sister Republic. It is doubted, however, that President Johnson is prepared to acquiesce in the present extreme views of the Secretary.

General Dick Taylor and the President.

General Dick Taylor was received by the President most cordially. He told the President that he had two favors to ask: "To go to Liverpool, and to see my brother-in-law, Jefferson Davis." The President said: "You shall have permission to go if you wish, but I do not want men like you to leave the country." The President said he would consider the request for an interview with Mr. Davis. He at once granted a pardon to General Taylor, and next day brought up before the Cabinent the proposition to see Mr. Davis. No decision was arrived at, Secretary Stanton getting into a violent passion and denouncing it.

Relations with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—It is understood that the Department of State has received information to the effect that orders have been given by the commander in Mexico for the restitution of the property of the Confederate Government which was taken to that country on the occasion of the evacuation of Brownsville.

President Johnson has given our military commanders in Texas injunctions to continue the observance of a strict neutrality in the contest on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande between the Republicans and the Imperialists.

Atlantic Cable.

The Great Eastern, when last heard from, on the 28th ultimo, had payed out four hundred and fifty miles of the cable. The New York *News* thinks she has probably arrived at Heart's Content and would have been heard from but for the breaking of the New Foundland submarine cable.

The Cholera.

Cholera was still making progress in the East, and official precautions had been taken to prevent its introduction into England. The assertion that the scourge has displayed itself among the inmates of the Birmingham Union was untrue. Measures for cleansing the streets of Washington are strongly urged by the journals of that city.

The Davis Meeting in New York.

A meeting recently held in New York for the ostensible purpose of raising funds and taking steps to secure to Mr. Davis a fair trial before a civil court is exciting the Northern journals. They abound in the sworn accounts of eye-witnesses and others as to the 'treasonable' words of the persons engaged in it. What appears prompt the parties we cannot certainly say, but their object being innocent and worthy, we are disposed to think well of their motives.

Health of Havana--Further from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The Galveston News of the 4th says:

The yellow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent at Havana. The proportion of deaths is greater than usual.

The army worm threatens entire destruction to the cotton crop in Louisiana.

A Wharton county (Texas) *Times'* Austin correspondent announces the arrival of Merritt's fleet there from Shreveport. The old flag was hailed by them for the first time in four years over the State capitol, amid great rejoicings.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST. 12, 1865. NO. 5.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
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5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military, and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

THE HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welle, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTANANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant Genera—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. E. L. LAWRENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4.00
For one month	1.00
" two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

WE HAVE PLACED IN another column an article from the New York *Times*, as a text, and to draw public attention to some pregnant facts which demand at the present special consideration. A short space ago, a municipal election was held in the city of Richmond. The ballot-box was supposed to be free, and the people of that city becoming oblivious of the actual state of things, and dreaming that as the war was over and peace had come, there was necessarily a restoration of their wonted franchises, selected for municipal officers the identical class of men which they would have done, while the late Confederacy was in full blast. They had had warning that the government would not allow any man tainted and unwashed of disloyalty, to hold public office—that the restoration must be effected by that class of citizens alone in whom the government confides. Yet disregarding this plain warning, and supposing themselves already to have attained or been restored to the full dignity and privilege of American citizens, ventured to cast their votes for men of their own choice. The military authorities of the city, being satisfied that the chosen officers did not come up to the standard of loyalty required by the government, at once declared the election null, and informed the successful candidates that they would not be allowed to hold the position.

An appeal was made to the President to ratify the election, and the *on dits* gave out that he would do so, but subsequent events have pretty well settled the question in favor of the action of the military authorities. Other occurrences of less significance, perhaps, in other places, go to show that this purpose of the government will be rigidly adhered to.

Now we are anxious to impress the irresistible conviction which these facts produce, forcibly upon the minds of the people of North Carolina.—Not that they specially need this conviction, for none are more ready than they to acquiesce in the decisions of the government, but to check the surprise and chagrin which some people who forgetting the past, supposing themselves to be freemen, might feel and manifest at such an occurrence.—How natural for those who have not well pondered the real *status* of Southern affairs to exclaim, at such occurrences, "Are we a free people?"—"Is this a free country?" Does not the answer come spontaneously to the lip of every considerate man, "No, no!"

We were once free. No people on earth enjoyed such freedom. But we jeoparded that freedom when we risked our all upon the die of revolution. Throwing off the safe-guards of civil law and the restraints of constitutional government, we chose to hazard what we had upon the chances of war. We bore ourselves bravely, manfully, until convinced that the uplifted arm of the government, backed by overwhelming force, would crush us—that resistance was no longer wise or reasonable, we yielded to the invincible necessity of surrender and must take its chances. The noise of war is hushed—blood ceases to flow and the sweet song of peace is heard in the land, but we are not free yet. The machinery of civil government is being arranged and fitted, but it is not yet in motion. Civil law is yet held in abeyance by the military power, until such time as the government is assured that its iron hand can be taken off.

Military rule is necessarily stringent and arbitrary. No man is a freeman while subject to it. Here was the blunder of the Richmond people, and we warn the people of North Carolina not to commit a similar blunder. The government demands that those accounted by itself loyal men and none others shall both vote and hold office, and yet in order that our free system may as far as possible be maintained, the test of popular elections is still preserved. Our case is similar to the condition of the French people when Louis Napoleon founded the Empire. Holding that people by the strong arm of military power—able to place himself on the throne at his own will and at the vociferous biddings of his armies, yet prefering to have even a shadowy endorsement of the people's will, he submitted the decision to an election. Fortunately the people yielded to the empty behest, and gave France the ablest monarch and the best government it has ever enjoyed.

Our quiet submission however is but momentary. We can well afford to remain in a chrysalis state, verging nearer and nearer every day to the hour of deliverance. The day of freedom, such as we have enjoyed is coming to us. Why delay it—why press it further from you, by ill judged, ill advised suggestions which avail nothing? The South is in the folds of the Anaconda. Let her be quiet, be hopeful, and these folds will relax gradually until she is free.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—At the Directors' meeting held on the 10th inst., Messrs R. W. Lassiter, Jno. H. Bullock, R. P. Taylor, W. D. Jones and Dr. E. A. Credup being present, the following officers were elected: R. W. Lassiter, Esq., of Granville, President, Albert J. Johnson, Superintendent, T. R. Holt, Road Master and Architect, W. W. Vass, Treasurer, and J. M. Pool, Chief Clerk to Treasurer. All of these gentlemen, except Mr. Lassiter, have been connected with the Road almost from the beginning. We have no better man in the country than R. W. Lassiter. In all his intercourse with persons having business with the Road, he will be found polite, ingenuous, prompt and scrupulously just. His experience in Rail Roading is small, but he can learn, and what he learns he does not forget. Albert Johnson as a master machinist is incomparable, and his long experience in Rail Roads must fit him well for his new position.—W. W. Vass is a model Treasurer, as is Jno. M. Pool in his department. We presume such men as C. B. Allen and his sons, Capt. Horton, Mr. Lipscomb, Mr. Johnson, and the polite, excellent conductors will all be retained. Such officers are hard to find and can't be bettered.

This has been *the best* conducted Road we know of in the South, and we believe one principal reason is, it has always retained its officers and employees when they were found to be the right men.

The change in the Presidency and Superintendency of the Road was not desired by the Stockholders. The authorities required the change and they yielded to their wishes. As an act of simple justice to Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Dunn, it is due them to say, that the objections urged against them had no reference to their qualifications for their positions. As a Rail Road President, Dr. Hawkins is not excelled by any man in the South, and the same may be said of Mr. Dunn as a Superintendent. The objections were purely political. We are glad to learn that they leave the Road in a better condition than any Railroad in the State. We learn that these gentlemen ascertaining the opposition of the Governor, were not candidates for re-election.

IN FORMER TIMES it was considered heterodox to admit the superiority of the North over the South in any respect. But the day has passed. None but the blind could fail to see how utterly inferior in the production of everything which tended to lighten labor, to promote the industrial arts and to contribute to the comfort of the people, the South was to the North. In agriculture, we can scarcely be said to approach the North. Its well cultivated fields, its implements of husbandry, its superior system of labor, its scientific knowledge of the wants of the soil, all, all, throw Southern agriculture in the shade. In mechanism the South has scarcely a beginning. And how can it be otherwise when the disposition has been so universal to make nothing and purchase everything?

We hope the experience of the past has taught us a lesson. To meet our present wants, we need thousands of experienced, thrifty farmers to open the road to wealth. The demand in this department is very great. Mechanics, miners, manufacturers are equally needed, though not in such numbers. It is only by the introduction of suitable mechanics and laborers that the resources of the State can be developed. The demand for them is pressing. If it were met as it should be, how vastly different the condition of the South would be in a brief space.

MONEY, ENTERPRISE AND HARD WORK are what we need in the South, in order to a rapid recovery from the fatal effects of the war. Our people we are glad to find are becoming more hopeful every day. There is a disposition to do something—to work, perhaps, more so than at any period of our history. Every open door of employment is readily entered, yet the aims and plans of our people are constantly being defeated for the want of money. If the propet stimulus to enterprise and hard work were in the land, we believe thousands of our people would spring to action. What is to be done to supply this lack?

Our people must help each other. Those who have marketable commodities on hand which will readily bring the cash, should sell them at once. Every vocation by which money can be drawn into the country should be filled. Sufferers alike in the common ruin which has befallen the country, we should care specially for each other. By this means we might become a mutual help.

EVERY DAY THE EVIDENCE is strengthened that our government will not much longer remain indifferent to the affairs of Mexico. The concentration of a large U. S. force upon the Rio Grande, when no hostile soldiers remain in Texas, and the quiet manner in which this movement has been conducted, indicates that the question of the occupancy of Mexico by a crowned head will soon be settled. The enforcement of the strictest neutrality to be observed by our troops towards the Imperial and Liberal forces in Mexico, affords no evidence that the government will not at an early day enforce the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Seward is said to be fully committed to it. It is possible that Maxamilian seeing the hopelessness of his cause will voluntarily abandon the couatry. Such a step would relieve our government from the necessity or duty of compelling his exit. While it is now probable that Maxamilian's surrender of his throne will be precipitated by the movements of our troops, yet it by no means makes a difficulty with the U. S. and France, necessary and certain.

SUBSCRIBERS.—We are much obliged to our excellent friend, D. Worth, Esq., at Company Shops, for the fine list of subscribers sent us. We trust many will imitate the example at an early day.

Gen. Lee During the Petersburg Battle.

A correspondent of the *World* writes as follows:

Soon after sunrise on the 2d of April, the Federal columns, in heavy mass, advanced from the outer line of works, which they had carried at daybreak, to attack General Lee in his inner intrenchments near Petersburg. When the present writer reached the vicinity of army headquarters, on the Cox road, west of the city, a Federal column was rapidly advancing to charge a battery posted in the open field to the right of the house, and at that time firing rapidly. General Lee was in the lawn in front of his headquarters, looking through his glass at the column as it moved at a double quick across the fields, and knowing the terrible significance of the advantage which the Federal troops had gained, I looked at the General to ascertain, if possible, what he thought of it. He never appeared more calm; and if the affair had been a review, he could not have exhibited less emotion of any description. In full uniform, with his gold-hilted sword, and perfectly quiet look, he appeared to be witnessing, with simple curiosity, some military parade.

The movement of the Federal column became more rapid, and the battery was soon charged; but it succeeded in galloping off under a heavy fire of musketry. The column then pressed on, and the Federal artillery opened a heavy fire on the hill, before which the Southern guns—there was no infantry—withdrew. General Lee retired slowly with his artillery, riding his well-known iron gray, and one person, at least, in the company forgot the shell and sharp-shooters looking at the superb old cavalier, erect as an arrow, and as calm as a May morning. When he said to an officer near, "This is a bad business, Colonel," there was no excitement in his voice, or, indeed, any change whatsoever in its grave and courteous tones. A slight flush came to his face, however, a moment afterwards. A shell from the Federal batteries, fired at the group, burst almost upon him, killing a horse near by, and cutting his bridle reins. This brought a decided expression of "fight" to the old soldier's face, and he probably felt as he did in Culpepper when the disaster of Rappahannock bridge occurred—when he muttered, General Stewart told me, "I should now like to go into a charge."

The demeanor of public men on great occasions is legitimate matter for history. General Lee's personal bearing upon this critical occasion, when he saw himself about to be subjected to the greatest humiliation to the pride of a soldier—capture—was admirably noble and serene. It was impossible not to be struck with the grandeur of his appearance—no other phrase describes it, or to refrain from admiring the princely air with which the old cavalry officer sat on his horse. With his calm and thoughtful eye, and perfect repose of manner visible in spite of the restive movements of his horse, frightened by the firing, it was hard to believe that he saw there was no hope, and for himself would have cared little if one of the bullets singing around had found its mark in his breast.

Of General Lee's soldiership, the writer, who is announced as one of General Lee's staff, goes on to say:

If General Lee continued, of his own choice, to occupy a position at Petersburg from which, as events soon showed, he could not extricate his army, it will go far to rob him of that renown which he had previously won.

Upon the obvious view of the situation, General Lee, in February, issued orders for the removal of all the stores of the army to Danville. Government cotton and tobacco was hauled away from Petersburg; hundreds of the inhabitants left the place; all the surplus artillery was sent to Amelia Court-house, and even the reserve ordinance train of the army was ordered to the same point. Then suddenly, in the midst of all, the movement stopped. The authorities at Richmond had said, "Hold your position." Lee countermanded his orders and awaited his fate

I say *awaited his fate*, because I am perfectly well convinced that from that moment he regarded the event as a mere question of time. Yet he determined to stand at bay, and fight to the last. The expected attack came. General Grant rapidly concentrated his army (amounting, General Meade stated at Appomattox Court-House, to about one hundred and forty thousand men) on Lee's right, near Burgess' Mill; his most efficient corps of infantry and cavalry were thrown forward; and a desperate attack was made upon the Confederate works on White Oak road. A bloody repulse awaited the first assault, but the second was successful. At the same time the lines near Petersburg were broken by a great force, and the affair was decided. The Confederate army was cut in two; the enemy held the Southside railroad, intercepting the line of retreat; and what Lee's clear military judgment had foreseen, had come to pass. Between his forty thousand men, or less, and Danville, were the one hundred and forty thousand men of Grant.

General Meade, it is said, expressed extreme astonishment to General Lee when informed of his small numbers, declaring that if General Grant had suspected this weakness, he would have long before broken through the Confederate lines, and this would have doubtless been done sooner, but that up to this time his adversary, by rapid movements of his small force from point to point, and obstinate fighting, had invariably foiled him.

After describing the difficulties of swollen streams and broken down transportation which aided the energetic movements of General Grant in producing the final surrender, the writer speaks of another scene in the retreat in which General Lee appeared conspicuously:

In front of all was the still line of battle just placed by Lee, thrown in at the critical moment and most unexpectedly, and waiting calmly. General Lee had rushed his infantry over just at sunset, leading it in person, his face animated, and his eye brilliant with the soldier's spirit of "fight"—but his bearing unflurried as before. An artist desiring to paint his picture, ought to have seen the old cavalier at this moment, sweeping on upon his large, iron gray, whose mane and tail floated in the wind, carrying his field-glass half raised in his right hand, with head erect, gestures animated, and in the whole face and form the expression of the hunter close upon his game. The line once interposed, he rode in the twilight among the disordered groups above mentioned, and the sight of him aroused a tumult. Fierce cries resounded on all sides, and with hands clenched violently and raised aloft, the men called on him to lead them against the enemy. "It's General Lee!" "Uncle Robert!" "Where's the man who won't follow Uncle Robert!" I heard on all sides—the swarthy faces, full of dirt and courage, lit up every instant by the glare of the Federal signals near. Altogether the scene was indescribable.

The end came at last. The great soldier had fought as long as he could, and done all in his power to extricate his army from a position in which it had been placed by no fault of his. Now he did not hesitate in his course. At first he had recoiled from the idea of surrender when it was suggested to him by, I think, General Pendleton. This officer had informed him that his corps commanders were unanimously of opinion that surrender was inevitable; but he had exclaimed, greatly shocked, "Surrender! I have too many good fighting men for that!" Now the current had set too strongly against him, and he was forced to yield, and the army, with less than eight thousand muskets, a very short supply of ammunition, and almost nothing to eat, was surrendered.

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CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

The Oak City.—We are glad to see among us some remaining signs of life. For months our stores have been filled with goods brought on by sutlers and Northern merchants, who have been doing, we understand, a safe business. We are glad to perceive some of our old merchants are stirring up and bringing in stores of goods. The goods are needed, but where is the money to come from to pay for them? We are glad to hear there is a prospect of having a bank soon. Let it come. We regret that there is but little to encourage mechanics—the very class to make a town a town. No new buildings are going up. Most of the workshops are still doing little,—all waiting for the money to come along. We must work and spread ourselves, money or no money. Every man and woman should go to work to revive every department of business.

Office Provost Marshall,
Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1865.

The first case which demanded the attention of the Provost Marshall was that of an Ex-Confederate officer, who was arrested for wearing his insignia of rank contrary to orders. He was released upon a pledge to remove the offensive rigging.

Harriett (colored) was brought up for being a little too *free*. She was informed that her future appearance at this bar on similar charges would be severely punished.

Numerous cases from the country came before the assistant, which were settled satisfactorily to all parties.

Several soldiers were arrested for bad behavior on the streets. They were sent to the guard house to remain until they could behave themselves.

A woman from Vinegar Hill made complaint that a soldier had come to her house and dragged her into the corn field, and committed rape upon her. The soldier has been arrested and will be dealt with severely.

Wilmington.—We are glad to perceive signs of recuperation in Wilmington. The Rail Roads and river boats are being laden with freight, and there is a good business among the shipping. New packet steamers are being put on the lines to New York. The establishment of a National Bank is in contemplation also. The city has, however, been disturbed by affrays, shooting, &c. We observe that the Post Commandant has pledged his aid to the Mayor in preserving quiet.

Newbern.—The talk is, that our Athens is about to ignore her ancient claim to literary and polite society, to enter the more rough and rugged lists of commerce with Wilmington. Lines of steamers to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have been established. Extensive shipping houses are in operation. Her merchants are importing largely and have actually been driving a good wholesale trade. Many of the old citizens are absent, but the population has largely increased by emigration from the North and by blacks from the surrounding counties. Hayti, the black city across the Trent, is said to rival Newbern in numbers, if not in any thing else. Success to both of our sister towns in the right direction.

Charlotte.—This was during the war, and is likely yet to be the most thriving inland town in the State. It holds a commanding position and will do a heavy business. Its population is growing and energetic.

Greensboro occupies a very favorable position now for improvement. The Danville connection will help the business of the place, if the people there will spur up and help themselves. It will not do for our North Carolina towns to do as formerly, to sit down and wait for business to come. They must *make* a business, and that will draw it from other sources.

Paper.—We are obliged to issue the *Sentinel* on bad paper for a few weeks. The Forest Manufacturing Company will soon turn out a good article, when we hope to give our readers good clean white paper.

We are obliged to our friends for the many kind words and good wishes expressed in reference to the *Sentinel*, as well as the substantial encouragement received. We hope in a few weeks to be in a position to merit more fully the encomiums bestowed upon our enterprise.

Crops.—We observe that the Virginia papers are generally jubilant over the fine crops in that State. In this State the corn crop is very promising in every section heard from. We regret, however, to learn that the wheat crop was poor, not being half a crop.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention.—The prospect for a quiet time in the approaching General Convention of the Episcopal Church does not look so promising as it did awhile ago. The *Episcopal Recorder* of Philadelphia says:

"We are advised of the following facts. Bishop Hopkins, the presiding Bishop, has prepared a circular letter to the Bishops, proposing a letter to the Southern Bishops, to be signed by each of them, and to be sent with such signatures as may be secured. Its main point is to assure the Southern Bishops of the cordial welcome with which the Bishops in the loyal dioceses are prepared to greet them at the approaching General Convention. It takes the ground that our Church had no part, direct or indirect, in producing the war. How many Bishops there are who have signed, or will sign this letter, we do not know, but we do know that six of them have already declined to sign it."

The Old Capitol Prison.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

"The war having ceased, the number of prisoners confined in the famous Old Capitol prison has greatly diminished. Not more than six or eight "rebels" now remain—Capt. Wurz, of Andersonville prison notoriety, who is shortly to be court martialled, and a few officers of the old Stonewall brigade, who were implicated to some degree by the testimony brought out upon the conspiracy trial."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Beauregard is expected to arrive in New York in a few days, with a view to his departure for Europe. It is understood that the Government has given him permission to leave the country on condition that he will never take up arms against it. It is supposed he will tender his service to the French army.

The Richmond Post-Office has been removed from the Spottswood Hotel to the Custom House. The Postmaster, Dr. Alexander Sharp, the *Whig* says, zealously endeavors to render the operations of the office efficient and satisfactory. He is assisted by thirteen clerks.

It is understood that the plan of upsetting the present Governor of Louisiana, and appointing General Banks Provisional Governor in his stead, has been recently proposed to the Administration, and has received some consideration.

Hereafter all letters addressed to post offices in the South which have not been re-opened since the commencement of the war will be forwarded to re-opened offices nearest the ones for which they are designed, to remain, if they are not previously called for, until offices to which they are addressed shall be again in operation.

Suppression of Georgia Papers.—General Stedman has suppressed the Macon *Journal and Messenger* for disloyal language. The Augusta *Transcript*, published by James N. Ellis, formerly of Albany, New York, was also suspended a day or two for printing a communicated obituary notice of a Confederate soldier.

The Religious Herald.—Messrs. Sands, Shaver & Co., editors and proprietors of the (Baptist) *Religious Herald*, announce that they will resume its publication very soon.

A call for a National Convention, to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional District in the country, to devise means for securing the voting privilege to colored people, is being extensively circulated and signed in Norfolk, Portsmouth and other parts of Southeastern Virginia.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that all bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States are exempt from taxation under State or municipal authority. This is the well understood import of the act of Congress.

The *Times* says that advices from Red river distinctly reiterate the former charges that British traders in British settlements openly supply hostile bands of Indians with arms and ammunition to prey upon our frontiers.

St. Louis, Mo., August 2.—Thirty-five employees have been discharged from the gas works, and one hundred and fifty negroes employed to do their work. The negroes receive twenty five cents per day more than was paid to the whites. The police were sent to the spot to preserve order.

The First National Bank.—We are pleased to record the fact, that the steps taken to secure a National Bank at New Berne are rapidly approaching the desired result. In our advertising columns this morning, will be seen an advertisement of interest to those who wish to subscribe for shares. Mr. Jno. H. Everson, at the office of Hough & Co., will be pleased to receive the names of subscribers.—*New Bern Times.*

Pardons.—Persons filing applications for pardon must remember that there is a difference between the oath of amnesty and a certificate that the oath of amnesty has been taken.

We are requested to state that there are petitions now in the Governor's office accompanied by a *certificate* that the oath has been taken. As a matter of course, these petitions will be delayed until the reception of the oath itself, before they can be forwarded to the President.—*Standard.*

National Banks.

The following were chartered on Saturday, August 5th:

The Kent National Bank, of Chestertown, Maryland. Capital $50,000.

The Merchants' National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri. Capital $700,000.

The Merchats' National Band of West Virginia, at Morgantown. Capital $110,000. President, George W. Hagans; cashier, William Wagner.

One thousand five hundred and four of these banks have been established in the country. The amount of currency issued to them up to August 5th, was $165,794,460.

Negro Troops in South Carolina.—A letter from Charleston, dated the 28th ultimo, says:

"Appearances would seem to indicate that it is the intention of the Government to retain a firm grip upon the restive little State of South Carolina. The work of garrisoning the interior has fairly begun, and it is likely that ere many weeks, every county town in the State will have its company of United States troops quartered at the court-house. The people generally evince no surprise at this measure; but it is a subject of universal regret among them that black troops should have been so largely used in carrying it into execution. The points in the interior thus far occupied by detachments of United States soldiers are: Columbia, Orangeburg, Hamburg, Florence, Edgefield, Abbeville, Aiken, Sumterville, and the stations along that portion of the South Carolina railroad now in running order.—All these places, with the exception of Columbia, are held by portions of the negro regiments.—Colonel Van Wyck's fine command, the One Hundred and Fifty fourth regiment New York volunteers, for some time past encamped near Summerville, are now under orders to proceed to Newbury, from which point detachments will probably be sent to occupy Yorkville, Lancaster, Chester, and other towns along the North Carolina line."

France---Mexico---The United States.

It appears by the latest advices from Europe that the apprehensions are very grave in France of difficulties with this country about Mexico.—Our well informed correspondent at Paris wrote to this journal under date of the 21st ultimo.—*New York Times.*

"The accumulation of American soldiers along the line of the Rio Grande is beginning to create another panic about Mexico. So long as there appeared to be rebels in arms in Texas, the sending of Federal troops seemed to be natural enough, but now that there are no longer any rebels in arms, and that the Federal troops on the frontier continue to increase in numbers, the fears of the people as to the object of these troops are awakened, and it would not be surprising to see the French Government demanding at Washington information as to the object of this large display of force."

LATEST NEWS.

The *New York Herald* of the 10th gives the following items:

A misunderstanding between the civil and military authorities has arisen, in consequence of Governor Perry having in his proclamation reappointed the old county officers who were in position under rebel rule. The rebel Sheriff of Charleston had demanded the surrender of the county jail from General Bennett, post commandant, who returned a prompt refusal, stating that South Carolina is still under martial law, and that he will deliver up no property in his charge until ordered to do so by his superior officer. The military generally, and the Union men of the State, what few of the latter there are, are indignant over the proclamation and the attempts of the unadulterated secessionists to make use of it to regain their lost political position. Many considered that Governor Perry had exceeded his power, while others asserted that he was acting in accordance with the President's instructions. General Gilmore had started on an inspecting tour into the interior, and was expected to proceed as far as Columbia and have an interview with the Governor. It is said that the General has recommenned to the War Department the retention of a considerable military force in the State for some time yet. It is believed that the State convention will have a majority of delegates of the school of the old fire-eaters, nullifiers and rebels, who are determined, if possible, to regain their lost power.

In the city of Mexico the Imperialists were congratulating themselves on the fancied bright prospects of the empire, and their expectations of its early recognition by the United States, for the purpose of securing which latter desideratum it was reported that General Almonte was preparing for a trip to Washington; but our correspondents describe the present condition of the country as anything but flattering to the new government. The republican armies are still large and efficient, and hold undisputed possession of a great portion of the territory of the country, while the guerilla bands roam through nearly every section, still giving infinite annoyance to the Imperial troops, and the friends of Jaurez are said to be gaining ground everywhere.

The Canadian Parliament was opened yesterday by Lord Monck, Lieutenant Governor of the Province. In his speech from the throne he expressed a hope that the Legislature of the other Provinces would accept the confederation scheme. He regarded with satisfaction the "happy termination of the civil war which had for the last four years prevailed in the United States," which result could not fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the commercial and industrial interests of the Province.

A convention of the colored people of Tennessee, in favor of petitioding Congress and the State Legislarure for the privilege of voting, assembled in Nashville on Monday and continued in session yesterday.

Secretary of the Interior Harlan and the Commissioner of Indian Affsirs had a very satisfactory conference on Monday last, in Philadelphia, with prominent Quakers of that city, who propose to assist the Government in its dealings with the Navajoe Indians, by establishing and maintaining for them schools and other civilizing institutions. It is expected that the plans for this philanthropic enterprise will shortly be agreed upon between the Interior Department and the Quaker gentlemen alluded to.

A New Orleans despatch says that the State Treasury at Austin, Texas, was recently robbed of thirty thousand dollars in gold.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Governments were steady. Gold opened at 144¼ and closed on the street at 144¼.

There was a decided lull in business yesterday—the markets for nearly all kinds of merchandise being reported dull. This was especially the case with imported goods, which sold very sparingly as a general thing. Domestic produce was dull or quiet, and very little activity was noticed anywhere. Cotton was dull, heavy and declining.

Lincoln, Sherman and Davis.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, describing a conversation with General Sherman, quotes him as follows:

"I asked Mr. Lincoln explicitly, when I went up to City Point, whether he wanted me to capture Jeff. Davis or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story."

That "story" may now have a historical value, and I give it, therefore, as General Sherman said Mr. Lincoln told it—only promising that it was a favorite story with Mr. Lincoln, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy.

"I'll tell you, General," Mr. Lincoln was said to have begun, "I,ll tell you what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Sangamon county there was an old temperance lecturer who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend, who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he wouldn't like just the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. 'No,' replied the lecturer 'I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle. 'But,' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, 'if you could manage to put in a drop *unbeknownst* to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

"Now, General," Mr. Lincoln is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff. Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

"And that," exclaimed General Sherman, "is all I could get out of the Government as to what its policy was concerning the rebel leaders, till Stanton assailed me for Davis' escape!"

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N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 30. Lexington, Thomasville 25. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15. Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30. Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 12, 1865.

Flour—family,	9 50	to	10
Extra Superfine,	9 00	to	9 50
Superfine,	8 50	to	9
Corn—per bushel,	80	to	1
Bacon—per pound,	00	to	25
Lard—per pound,	18	to	20
Butter—per pound,	30	to	40
Chickens—(Spring,)	25	to	35
Eggs—per dozen,	25	to	35
Cheese—retail, per pound,			40
Apples—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Peaches—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
Onions—per bushel,	75	to	1
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),			1
Coffee—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
Sugar—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
Fodder—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt.,	00	to	30
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
Beeswax—per pound,	18	to	20
Rags—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
Lamb—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, por pound,	12½	to	20
Salt—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	75	to	80
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
Syrup—(retail) per gallon,			1
Rice—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

TO MECHANICS.

WE HAVE IN OUR STOCK

BUGGY AXLES, SPRINGS, RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS, BANDS, PATENT DASH LEATHER, ENAMELLED CLOTH, OIL CLOTH, CLIPS, TACKS AND NAILS, CARPENTERS' COOPERS AND SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS AND THREAD; LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, TACKS, BRADS, NAILS, &c., AXES, HATCHETS, HANDSAWS, CHISELS, AUGURS, &c., COFFIN PLATES, HANDLES, &c

ALSO, a superb stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS and HARDWARE, arriving by every steamer from New York to Newbern.

☞ Look for the sign "Hardware," and the number,

44 Fayetteville St., Raleigh.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

au 11-3t With Hart & Lewis.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS, &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

CALL ON BRANSON & FARRAR AT their old stand for Books, Stationery, &c. Such goods as are ordered will be obtained if to be had in the United States. They also act as agents for the purchase and sale of such things as may come in their line of business.

Produce, also, will be taken in barter for goods.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
No. 40, Fayetteville Street.
June 22, 1865. 21—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

NEW SCHEDULE.

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON and after Thursday next the Raleigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 6 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg road at 5 p. m.

A sufficient number of omnibuses and wagons have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 4 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m. Leave Gaston at 12 a. m., and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Supt. R. & G. R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP, S'pt. Petersburg R. R.
au 9-tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS leave New Berne for Raleigh at 11.30 a. m.
For Morehead City at 4.40 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 a. m.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne 9.20 a. m.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 a. m.
au 9 tf J. B. VAN DYNE, Sup't.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.
Arrives at Greensboro'	8,40 " a. m.
" " Salisbury	1,52 " p. m.
" " Charlotte	5,30 " "
Freight train leaves Raleigh	1,10 " "
Arrives at Shops	7 " "
Freight Train lays over at the Shops.	
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7 o'clk a. m.
Arrives at Salisbury	10,50 " "
" " Greensboro'	3,40 " "
" " Raleigh	11,55 " "
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	6 o'clk p. m.
Arrives at Salisbury	9,55 " "
" " Greensboro'	2,45 " p. m.
" " Raleigh	11 " "

E. WILKES,
au 9-tf Engineer and Superintendent.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands,
Washington, July 12th, 1865.

Circular No. 11.

Instructions to Assistant Commissioners & other Officers.

Each Assistant Commissioner will be careful in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer, or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to meet the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of this Bureau. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should have in mind minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must of course consider the entire change of circumstance, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employees, setting forth stated wages, or securing an interest in the land or crop, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest postmaster will forward the duplicate of contracts direct to the Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Attention is especially called to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau with regard to setting apart land to "every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman," &c., and the same arrangement is recommended, when it can be effected, between private parties. Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, where the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases his own arbitrament, or that of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No Assistant Commissioner, or agent, is authorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is to some degree, the necessary consequence of events. In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage, (*i. e.*, either holding the people by debt, or confining them, without consent, to the land by any system,) will be tolerated.

The Assistant Commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freedmen. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with the State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but if not, he will at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying the field, and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. Horner, Chief Medical officer of the Bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner will instruct their medical officers as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the Assistant Commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant recapitulation, the principles, laws, and regulations of the Bureau to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the Assistant Commissioner to draw up in writing a careful summary to be publicly and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commissioner.

DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

RIGOR OR MILDNESS.

THE CHOICE WITH THE SOUTH.

[From the New York Times.]

The annulment of the Richmond election by General Turner is not disavowed at Washington. The country may therefore set it down as a Government act. It has a significancy quite beyond its local scope. It is a "first warning" to all the malcontents South; a special notification that the Government is not shut up to the mild policy hitherto pursued; a monition that the privileges accorded by the Government to the people lately in rebellion must be used in good faith or revoked.

The Southern people cannot too well understand that this is no time for shams. They have professed submission to the Government, but words were never so cheap as now. All these professions are no better than the idle wind unless substantiated by acts in keeping therewith. Mere lip-loyalty will deceive nobody. The Southern people will be judged exclusively by their practical conduct. These elections present the first occasion for the display of this. The Southern people are called upon to elect municipal and legislative bodies, who shall loyally co-operate with the Government in re-establishing civil order and social security. If the people have a genuine loyal spirit, they will surely elect men whose character and whose known principles will be a guarantee that they will act in aid of, or at least in harmony with, the Government. If they give give their preference to the notorious enemies of the Government—to that class of recent rebels who still find it a pleasure to discredit and embarrass and obstruct the national authorities—the conclusion is irresistible that they themselves are still disloyal at heart, and that they are still unfit for the right of full citizenship. Self-government should not be restored to any Southern city, or any Southern State, that should thus show a purpose to abuse its new power.

The world never before presented, or even imagined, such a spectacle as a great government inviting to the ballot-box a people that, four months before, were seeking its life in bloody battle. It is a magnanimity not only beyond all example, but beyond all previous conception.—But the South will make a fatal mistake if they mistake this sublime generosity for moral weakness. It will be the height of infatuation, as well as the depth of meanness, for it to imagine that, being so handsomely treated, it can now safely insult, and board, and defy. It must repay good will with good will, confidence with confidence, the restoration of civil rights with fidelity to civil authority.

It will not do for the Southern people to presume too much upon President Johnson's acceptance of the sound doctrine that no State rights have been forfeited by the rebellion. That doctrine relates to forfeiture, not to abeyance.—State rights are now in abeyance, and must remain so as long as military rule is continued.—Military rule will be continued until the Southern people have established the fact that they have truly resumed their loyalty with all of its attendant obligations. The President has no option respecting this. He has taken an official oath to "protect and defend" the Constitution, and he is bound to time his restoration of the suspended constitutional rights to the disposition of the returning rebels to use them for true constitutional ends. The great practical concern of the Southern people should be to get them back, in their plenary force, as soon as possible. They will not come, of course. They will not come at all unless there be good reason to believe that they will not be turned against the Government. The Southern people have the choice before them whether to continue subject to military authority or to regain at once the highest dignity of American freemen. It is simply a question of loyalty or disloyalty. If they choose the latter, let them not complain of the consequences.

The South needs only a little calm reflection to appreciate the utter folly of such election demonstrations as the recent one in Richmond. It cannot permit its common sense to be overborne by empty spleen when such results are involved. The prompt action of the Government at Richmond has made its purpose too plain to be mistaken. It will be heeded throughout the South, and will tell greatly, we believe, in bringing its people up to their rank of duty, so that they will practically attest their loyalty by choosing loyal men to represent them.

Republican Reconstruction.

The *World* comments as follows upon the course of the Republican party towards the South:

"If the President persists in his reconstruction policy," say they, "it seems probable that the local power of the South will pass into the hands of traitors." This twaddle implies that there are still men in the South who, after the late terrible demonstration of the folly of rebellion, would embark in a new one. No man of sense believes anything of the sort. Every hope on which the late rebellion was grounded proved to be a hideous delusion. Cotton was *not* king; the foreign powers did *not* recognize; the people of the North were *not* poltroons; the blockade of the Southern coast was *not* impossible; the credit of the United States did *not* break down; and so on to the end of the chapter. Slavery, which the rebellion was undertaken to protect, has been swept away. If the South were to hazard a new rebellion, what would it be *for*? And even if it had an object, how could it begin? To affect fears of a new rebellion, is either pure idiocy or sheer hypocrisy.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m.

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK, RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of
STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Raleigh, June 6, 1865. 22—6m.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned ladies having taken charge of this Seminary, formerly under the direction of J. W. Thomas, Esq., desire to announce to the patrons of the School that the Fall Term will begin August 2nd, and close December 20th.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board,	$50 00
Washing, Extra,	
English Tuition,	15 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	2 50
Latin, French and German, each,	5 00
Oil Painting,	20 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	10 00
Incidentals,	1 00

Pupils from a distance will be required to board in the Seminary, unless placed under the special care of a relative residing in the place. Each boarder will furnish her own candles, one pair sheets and pillow cases, one window curtain, also her own towels and toilet soap. She will also be required to keep her own wardrobe and room in order, and habits of neatness will be enjoined.

The terms are on a specie basis. If preferable, payment may be made in provisions at market prices or in greenbacks on bank notes at their specie value. Board must be paid in advance.

MRS. N. S. DAVIS,
MISS T. A. WELFARE,
MISS M. E. CLEWELL.

For further particulars address
MISS M. E. CLEWELL,
Thomasville, N. C.
July 18, 1865. 24—4w.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON WEDnesday, the 19th of July. The terms for Board and Tuition about the same as in 1860, and can be paid in wheat, bacon, or lard at the prices of that year. Payment half in advance.

Boarders furnish lights, towels and one pair of sheets. Apply to E. E. PARHAM, Prest.
July 11, 1865. 28—tf.

TRINITY COLLEGE

THE Board of Trustees of Trinity College, will meet in the College buildings on Wednesday August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired.
N. H. D. WILSON,
Pres't Board of Trustees
Aug. 1, 1865. 26—tf.

THE NATIONAL READING ROOM.
Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

ALL THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Raleigh and other Dailies, received every morning.

Also, all the popular Literary, Illustrated and Comic Weeklies, fresh Magazines, Reviews, Quarterlies, &c., &c., &c. A pleasant place to spend an hour. Call and see. july 11, 28—tf

LAND AGENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FOR SOME years previous to the war, been engaged in the improvement and sale of lands in the Eastern counties, now offers his services as Agent for the purchase or sale of lands in North Carolina.

My address is Raleigh, N. C., Exchange Hotel, No. 46. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
Raleigh, June 21, 1865. 21—tf.

A TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH to employ a female teacher to instruct four children in my family. One who can teach the usual English branches, with Latin, French and Mathematics, desired. Address me at Weldon, care of B. W. Spilman, and the letter forwarded to the conductor on the Rail Road will reach me.
W. H. SLEDGE.
Halifax co., July 18, 1865. 24—5t.
(Price paper and advertisement $4 50)

CLASSICAL
AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at $10 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks $30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.
WILLIAM C. DOUB, PRINCIPAL.
July 18, 1865. 24—4w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS.

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.

☞ Address as at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. BERNARD, } Editors and Proprietors.
JOHN D. BARRY, }
au 9-1m

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds exempt
AFFIDAVIT 5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings, exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,
Of patent right, 5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand, 2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents
BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,) 5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)
Official, $1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less, 50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents
General, 5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents
Of search of records, 5 cents
That certain papers are on file, 5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50, 10 cents
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents,)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)
Brokers, 10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value, $1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, $1,00
For any other purpose, 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000, $1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of $1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value, 10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, 20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over, 50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $400, 25 cents
When the amount exceeds $400, 50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents
INSURANCE, LIFE—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000, 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cents
Exceeding $5,000, $1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50, $1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50. $1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of
Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols.
3d Commanding Post.
GEO. E. AVENT, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.
au 7-tf

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.

I. MERCHANTS, Sutlers and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spirituous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms.

III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and ten-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
au 7-tf Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.

Headq'rs Department of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 68.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so-called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
au 7-tf Maj. & Ass't Adj't General.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c., in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, SEN.
Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Avertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.